

CONGRESSIONAL.

REMARKS OF MR. GRIDER,
OF KENTUCKY.

On the Bill to refund General Jackson's Fine.

Mr. GRIDER said he did not rise for the purpose of making an argument upon the subject under consideration; but, if he could divest himself of the embarrassment under which he was laboring, to state merely some of the reasons that would influence him in the vote he should give. He said, perhaps he owed an apology for claiming the attention and indulgence of the committee at so early a period, even for a few moments; but he felt it due to himself to state why he could not sustain the bill. It had been remarked that this is no party question; but still, if we are to judge from what we see and from what we have heard, it is greatly to be feared that this is its only true character. Were this a bill merely to do justice to a patriot and hero, none, he presumed, could be found to oppose it. If, indeed, it accorded but a tribute of respect to the inmate of the Hermitage, without assailing others, no remonstrance would be heard. If there was no question of legal and constitutional right growing out of the history of the case, all that could be asked would be cheerfully awarded; but it is otherwise. We have heard of retrenchment and reform; of administrative economy; of early adjournments for special purposes. Now, how are gentlemen to be understood who talk thus favorably of what the country may expect from Congress, and then call up a subject, after a lapse of twenty-five years, for legislation, as if any vote of this House could change the facts of the case or the judgment of the nation in regard to them? Sir, this is not a question about money—all disclaim that. It is not a question demanding the legislation of the country—no interest is suffering that this bill will remedy. The wants of none are crying for relief. It is not a fit subject for legislation. Shall we now attempt to arrest the verdict of the nation and of the world; to go back and revise the pages of history, and inquire of the past what are now its responses? Shall we raise a question between the living and the dead? If we have come here to legislate for the country, for the advancement and perpetuity of the Government and its interest, why not look to the present, to the future? Why go back to the past, and stir up its remembrances? Sir, it is wrong. Is this administrative economy? Can you alter the past—change the judgment of the nation, whatever it may be? Does that judgment ask or need the ratification and seal of this House? The passage of this bill will disappoint its author and its friends. No false issues are to be joined here: no denunciation can be provoked. No one can be found in this country who does not gladly accord to General Jackson all the glory he has so nobly won for himself and his country; but, sir, that glory belongs to himself and his country. But now are not his supposed friends legislating upon it, and endeavoring to appropriate it as they would the dollars and cents in your Treasury? It is wrong, sir. This is not an appropriate subject for legislation. Sir, the people of this country are not to be led off in this way: they are not governed by impulse. They think and form their own opinions; they know what is proper and what improper; they know what is done in sober earnest for the good of the country, and what is done by disguise in the name of the country for other purposes, perhaps fatal and ruinous.

Sir, if this fine were ordered to be refunded, would General Jackson accept it? Never. Has he asked for it? No, never. Does he in fact need it? No, not at all. Why not, then, lay the bill upon the table, and give up this protracted idle effort? If this fine were refunded and accepted, then, indeed, would an eclipse have come over the brightness of the hero's glory; for the zenith of that brightness was when he stood amidst his victorious soldiery, and, obedient to the law, paid the fine now asked to be refunded. We have often so heard from his old, his true, his tried friends; but now he has new friends, and we must reverse the awards of the past.

Mr. G. said he thought those who had done honor to themselves and their country, prompted by the genuine feelings of patriotism, drew upon the inward speakings of their own hearts and the congratulations of their countrymen, and there they found a rich reward. Such was once the temper and tone of this country, and such is now doubtless the feeling of General Jackson. His fame is undisputed—it is spacious. It is said "the measure of his glory is full;" but, sir, it belongs (as he had said) to himself and to his country. It belongs to no party. His fame has been appreciated: the country has done him many honors. His influence has been felt; but why, at this hour almost of his retirement from this world, wake up this question? Is it that the mantle of his mighty fame may spread its folds over the shoulders and the prospects of some other person? Is it that a borrowed influence might be created in favor of some one asking popular favor? Sir, if the present friends of General Jackson felt as he did upon a review of the battle and the desolations of war, when this fine was offered to be paid or refunded, they would think of the widow and orphan of that man who felt bearing the standard of his country in the battle-strife. Where are these? May they not rather appeal to your sympathies and your justice?

But the true question involved, when we take our judgment-seat far back in the past, is, Shall we adhere to the Constitution and its injunctions? Shall we surrender the sacredness of the writ of habeas corpus? No matter whether in reference to the past, present, or future, the principle is involved, and we are asked to decide. What is the judgment of the House? Who is ready to consent to the arbitrary suspension of law, of the writ of habeas corpus, of the Constitution itself, except under its forms by the solemn legislation of the country? For one he was not prepared for this. This writ is a high constitutional privilege and right; to the invasion of which he never would consent. It involved the question of the supremacy of the law. It is not simply a compliment to a distinguished man. Gentlemen had said so—that it was due for his military and his political triumphs, but mainly his great battle in the South. Ah, his political triumphs; and yet it is said it is no party question. Then let it be so, and let every man in his vote take the responsibility of it. He should be found to differ with gentlemen he supposed of every variety of opinion, even from some of his own friends; but he felt unwilling to vote for this bill. If he looked to any quarter with more confidence than any other for individual security and right, it was to the sound morality and firmness of our enlighten-

ed judiciary. This is the safe retreat of every man under the Constitution, no matter of what party, or country, or condition. There the arbitrary rule of proscription has never obtained. The suspension or resistance of law, or law-process, except by the Legislature, no matter how, or when, or by whom done, ought never to be endorsed by the vote of this House. If he were to do this thing he believed his constituents would rebuke him. His constituents love good order; they love the country and the Constitution more than the fame and glory of any and all distinguished men who may have graced the annals of the country: "not that they love Caesar less but that they love Rome more." Let the judicial authority never be overcome. It is the best hope of the weak and the oppressed. He had thus desultorily suggested a few thoughts: he had not taken up the facts nor gone into an argument. He concluded by asking if it had not been better if this subject had been permitted to sleep, and the worthy and renowned inmate of the Hermitage allowed, in his retirement, to enjoy unmolested the few true friends who are wont to gather around him in old age, to smooth his pillow and beguile his thoughts from this world of anxiety and vexation, up to the lovely serenity of that world where we trust he shall find forever blessedness and rest after an eventful life, so fully identified in all its influences, for good or for evil, with the history of his country.

THE WHIG STANDARD.



"Flag of the free! thy folds shall fly,
The sign of hope and triumph high."

FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

WASHINGTON.

TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 30, 1844.

MR. C. J. INGERSOLL AND MR. WISE.

The attitude in which these two very distinguished gentlemen placed themselves before the world on Friday last, by their movements in the House of Representatives, is one of which they must feel greatly proud. How lofty and eminent the position they now occupy in the sight of the world! How enviable the fame they have acquired! What magnanimity they manifested! What generous and noble sentiments they expressed! What a halo of glory encircled their brows when they had, as they thought, utterly demolished and annihilated "OLIVER OLDSCHOOL," in the person of NATHAN SARGENT! The dreadful onset of Don Quixote upon the defenceless Benedictine Monks was child's play to the furious charge made by Mr. C. J. Ingersoll upon Mr. Sargent, as unarmed, and as defenceless as the sainted Benedictines. In this case, however, Mr. Ingersoll's Sancho Panza, instead of cautioning his master, as did *honest* Sancho his master, the Knight of the Rueful Countenance, not only advised the attack, but came to his aid when hard pushed, and thrusted with all his might and main at the defenceless individual.

But, badinage aside, what was the ground of Mr. Ingersoll's complaint? That Mr. Sargent, as Oliver Oldschool, had misrepresented what took place upon the floor of the House, in which Mr. Adams and Mr. I were the principal actors. Did Mr. S. misrepresent the occurrence? Mr. Adams declared in his place that he did not; and that he, Mr. A., endorsed all he had said, both as to fact and inference. What more did Mr. Ingersoll want?—what more had he to do with Mr. S.? Surely nothing, unless his object was to make a personal matter of it with Mr. S.—to assail him personally, instead of defending and establishing the truth. The truth, it was proven had been told; then what complaint had Mr. I. to make? Why prosecute the subject further? What purpose had he to gain? The sequel showed: he had been put up to this movement by one who sought an opportunity to gratify a malevolent feeling towards Mr. S. long harbored—long burning and seething in his bosom, and who was desirous to make a clear breast of its rancorous contents. It must be pushed on until this could be done. An opportunity was seized—this very candid member became a voluntary witness—he put himself upon the stand—he announced with an air of importance, and a magniloquent voice, that he was big with something, which, if permitted to deliver himself, the House should see! Pitying his condition, the mountain was permitted to labor, and lo! a mouse was born!

And what was the testimony of "the member from Accomac?" He asserted that he knew Mr. Nathan Sargent, and stated upon his own personal knowledge that he was not a person of truth, for he had made a statement in one of his letters which was proved to be untrue in a court of justice! And what were the circumstances of the case to which he alluded? They have been related by Mr. Sargent over his own signature, and it turns out that Mr. S. had been on a certain occasion too accurate in his relation of an affair in which Mr. Wise most clearly came off "second best." That Mr. W. on this account

harbored a feeling akin, at least, to revenge towards Mr. S., no man can now doubt. He seizes an occasion, after "nursing his wrath to keep it warm" for eighteen months, to avenge himself upon one who had not the privilege of reply. What had the circumstances alluded to by Mr. W. to do with Mr. Sargent's veracity? Would Mr. Wise go into a court of justice and swear that Mr. S. was not a man of truth upon such a ground? and if he did, would he not compromise his own veracity with the court, jury, and public? Most unquestionably. He would in that case exhibit his own desire to injure Mr. S., and by this very manifestation of his malevolence defeat his own purpose. The court, jury, and public would very naturally say, well, suppose Mr. S. to have been misinformed, and from such information, which he had reason to believe correct, had made a statement somewhat varying from the facts as afterwards sworn to in court, does that impugn his veracity? By no means; for after all, who shall say that the account he gave was not as correct as the one sworn to? Was not the witness as likely to be mistaken as one of the parties?

We dismiss this question of veracity, conscious that an enlightened community can form but one opinion of the assault upon Mr. S. by Mr. Wise.

The Boston Atlas expresses the hope that the Senate will consent to the appointment of no man to the Boston collectorship, until Levi Lincoln's nomination is again sent there.

The Clay Club of Clarke county, Virginia, has appointed fifty-five delegates to attend the Young Men's Convention of Ratification, to be held in Baltimore in May next.

A Whig meeting was held in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, on the 20th inst., at which time three hundred delegates were appointed to the Young Men's Convention.

WHIG LEGISLATIVE MEETING.—We learn from the Albany Evening Journal that at a meeting of the Whig members of the Legislature of New York on the 24th inst., the Hon. Erastus Root, of Delaware county, and the Hon. John A. Collier, of Broome county, were unanimously elected to represent the State in the National Convention. Among others, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we rejoice in believing that there is not a Whig in the Union who will vote for any other man for President than HENRY CLAY, and therefore deem any resolution instructing the delegates who represent this State at large to support that distinguished statesman and friend of his country for that office unnecessary.

Resolved, unanimously, That we have seen with great satisfaction, our distinguished fellow-citizen, MILLARD FILLMORE, named as a candidate for the Vice Presidency, and we cordially recommend his nomination for that office to the Whig National Convention to be held at Baltimore in May next.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The Frederick Examiner of Wednesday morning contains the proceedings of several district meetings, at which the best spirit prevailed. Among the districts is that of "lion-hearted Liberty." Twenty-five delegates were appointed to represent the district in the Hagerstown Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress; and, on motion of Col. Anthony Kimmel, after having prefaced the same with an appropriate address—it was unanimously

Resolved by the Whigs of Liberty, That "THE FARMER OF ASHLAND," by his eminent abilities, sound judgment, liberal and patriotic views, has attracted to himself the undivided confidence of the People, and the Statesman of Kentucky was, is, and EVER WILL BE, THE FIRST LOVE OF MARYLAND!

Resolved by the Whigs of Liberty, That their Old Books of 1828, 1832, 1836, and those of the Glorious Revolution of 1840, are now re-opened, and will remain open, and they most respectfully and affectionately invite all good citizens to register their votes therein and save their beloved country—and "if coming events do cast shadows before," they entertain the fond hope that Old LIBERTY will give to the GREAT ASHLANDER THREE HUNDRED MAJORITY.

THE ASSAULT ON MR. SHRIVER.—The correspondent of the Baltimore American, in speaking of this affair, says:

"Mr. Weller, it is said, has been challenged by Mr. Shriver to give him the usual satisfaction which Southern gentlemen resort to for the settlement of personal difficulties. Mr. Weller has declined to accept that challenge, without intending by that act to be disrespectful to Mr. S. or his friends. Whether this will be the end of the difficulty remains to be seen. Mr. Dawson, of La., has acted as Mr. Weller's friend in this affair, and Mr. Johnson as Mr. Shriver's."

COMMON SCHOOLS OF NEW YORK.—From the Annual Report of the Superintendent of Common Schools we learn that there are 10,875 districts in the State, and during the year ending October last, 657,782 children had been taught in them, of which 47,428 were in this city. This is an increase of 59,000 over last year. Besides these, there are 64,000 in private schools, of which 30,000 are in New York. Last year, in the winter schools there were 5,170 male and 635 female teachers. In the summer schools, there were 1,024 male and 5,699 female teachers.

The average compensation of male teachers in the winter was \$14 28 per month, exclusive of board; of female, \$7 80. In the summer, the prices average, for male teachers, \$15 per month; for female, \$8. Out of 9,368 school houses visited by the Superintendents, 707 were of logs, and 3,319 not fit for beasts to house in. The school fund amounted on the 30th September to \$1,975,093 15. The public money received and expended in the several districts heard from during the year ending the first of January, was \$660,727 41—\$565,793 76 of this were applied to the payment of teachers' wages, and \$94,933 65 to the purchase of books for the district libraries. The inhabitants of the several districts have paid on rate bills \$509,376 97, making in all \$1,075,170 73 paid for teachers.—N. Y. Tribune.

"One thing is certain, viz: that if the Whigs find they cannot elect Mr. Clay, they will go for Calhoun, rather than permit the re-election of Mr. Van Buren.—*Jour. Com.*

Fish in your own pond, neighbor Journal! You "trade" the Whigs quite too "free" to suit the notions of Protectionists. The Whigs will never "find" that "they cannot elect Mr. Clay," until they have tried, and then, we are confident, they will find that they have elected him. Bargain and sell away your own motley legions as you will: the Whigs are not in market.—N. Y. Tribune.

"The Whigs go for Calhoun!" Put a straight-jacket on him Tribune, he's stark mad.

WAR TO THE KNIFE.—The Van Buren Loco-foco leaders of New York city have formally refused to allow the friends of General Cass to hold a public meeting in Tammany Hall! No toleration of opinion upon the Presidential question, is the motto of the Loco-foco leaders. Van Buren must be thrust down the throats of the party, nolens volens.—*Balt. Pat.*

A LEGISLATIVE SPEECH.—A correspondent of the Boston Journal furnishes the following copy of a speech, once made by a member of the Massachusetts Legislature. It was taken down at the time, and may be relied upon as correct. It may serve as a model to unfeigned orators. Imagine the speaker to be two inches over six feet high, erect and stiff, the words coming from his mouth in a steady stream, without a pause, or a change of tone:

"Mr. Speaker the Hon gentleman that has just set down I think it was the Hon member from Boston in his speech was truly eloquent even Cicero and Demosthenes would not compare with him his words were as smooth as butter he took the fiery serpent in his hands he rob-bed him of his forked tongue he gave unto him beautiful wings and drop-ped him from his hands a can nery bird."

NAVAL RETRENCHMENT.—While Congress seems disposed to cut down to the lowest notch our Navy afloat, and such parts as are now in progress at our different dock yards, would it not be well for the Naval Committee in Congress to look into and inquire as to the purchase of fancy gentlemen's cast off Yachts for despatch vessels; and after being purchased, against it is understood, the opinions of those ordered on the survey, instead of despatch vessels, to be turned into hulks for receiving vessels? Also, as to the shot and shell-proof ship of iron, at an enormous expense, after it has been clearly proved by the Stockton "peace-maker" that the same thickness of material can be perforated like brown paper. Would it not be well, we ask again, to look into these matters, before striking at such affairs in the way of saving the people's money as oppressively stopping the wages of those who are engaged in building such ships as eventually may serve to protect our commerce and sustain our national honor? We only ask the question. *Norfolk Herald.*

Accounts from Havana state that the happiest consequences have resulted from the order which we lately published exempting vessels loading with the products of the Island of Cuba from tonnage and other duties. In particular, an immense increase of molasses for export has been registered at the custom-house.—*Balt. Amer.*

MORE MORMON DIFFICULTIES.—We learn that there was quite an excitement at Carthage yesterday, in consequence of the arrest of a citizen of that place, by a posse of Mormons from Nauvoo, on a charge of bastardy. The citizens declare that the individual shall not be taken to Nauvoo for trial, and were under arms in his defence. We do not hear that any fighting was done. The excitement ran high, and may yet result in bloodshed.—*Warsaw (It) Message.*

MONEY MATTERS.—The New York Express of Friday morning says:

"The stock market is at a stand. The banks and capitalists are curtailing their loans on stocks, and calling in their means. Such is the demand for specie to go South and purchase cotton and produce, that the banks are under the necessity of looking more sharply to their vaults, and of strengthening their means."

The steamboat Princess struck a log near Twelve Mile Point, in the Mississippi, on the 9th inst., and sunk immediately. The boat is a total loss. Part of the cargo was saved.

THE DISMAL SWAMP CANAL.—Our readers are aware that this public work is now completed on the new plan. The importance of this public improvement to the internal communication of the country is not generally sufficiently appreciated. It connects no less than seven States, North Carolina and Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York, by inland navigation, and through the New York Canal by the lakes, Canada and the United States. In time of war, it would be invaluable for transportation of troops, munitions of war, &c., and at this time a large and increasing commerce finds an outlet through its waters.—*Norfolk Beacon.*

Madame Dudevant, (the celebrated "George Sand,"—*nomme de plume*), will publish a newspaper in Paris, and she has engaged Lamartine as a contributor. The latter is also editing a periodical called "La Bien Public."—*Aurora.*

FLOATING ALARM WHISTLE TO GIVE MARINERS NOTICE OF SHOALS AND ROCKS.—Among Mr. Hobb's numerous inventions for the preservation of life and property at sea is a floating alarm whistle of such power as to be heard a distance of many miles. It is somewhat similar to a large barrel organ, with a downward projection in the centre, and moored with a check chain to the bottom of the sea, to prevent a heavy sea from upsetting it. The repeated motion of the waves gives a continual seesaw motion, and there is an arrangement of valves, by which, at every depression, the water could be carried through the bottom from the centre to the end of the shaft, driving out the air which had entered at its previous rising up a chimney. The whistle is composed of nine powerful tongues on the accordion principle, and there is an arrangement by which nine more powerful tongues act, but only in very rough weather, thus increasing the sound, during the further raging of the storm. A sounding beacon is also among his valuable inventions, for fixing on rocks, and which, always turning its mouth to the wind, would in a small current make a powerful noise.—*London Paper.*

LOCAL NEWS.

We have been handed the following, being an inscription on a letter sent through the Washington city post office:

Speed thee to thy destined end,
To Cumberland, in Maryland,
E. W. J***** will there receive
The message thou art sent to give.

NEW BOOKS.—We have received from G. Brooke, periodical agent, "Alezia, or Love in a Gondola," a translation from the French of Victor Hugo; and the "Brewer King," also a translation from the French, by the Viscount d'Arlingcourt.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRINCIPAL HOTELS.

JANUARY 29, 1844.

INDIAN QUEEN (BROWN'S) HOTEL.

James Morton, Va.; P. E. Scott, Md.; R. S. Linn and lady, N. Y.; E. C. Williams, Va.; Thomas A. Hallinder, N. Y.; R. Ashbridge, Phila.; Merritt Trimble and G. S. John, N. Y.; M. C. Good, and C. G. W. Thompson, Wheeling, Va.; Harry Myers, Winchester, Va.; John T. Allen and Mrs. Jones, Va.; A. S. Righter, La.; Wm. H. Ames, Conn.; Harry W. Wood, Va.; H. Winford, N. C.; M. Caughey, Balt.; John Boyd, Phila.; Wm. Dugan, R. G. Bashley, Va.; J. Simmons, R. I.; Enoch Neale, Ralph Neale, Stephen Neale and E. J. Storm, Va.; Mr. Borden, N. H.; F. Hobbs, N. Y.; F. Boyden and Mrs. Stevens, Va.; F. H. Trothingham, Boston; R. W. Barton, Va.; James Townsend, St. Louis; Dr. Dorsey and J. Blackwell, Va.; W. Gillispie, Pa.; Francis Thornton and Miss Pearce, Kentucky.

CITY (FULLER'S) HOTEL.

Mr. Moody and lady, and Miss Moody, Lowell, Mass.; Mr. Bates and daughter, N. Y.; George L. Seaton and William Wallace, Phila.; Wm. Ayres, Harrisburg, Pa.; Mrs. R. M. Whitney, Phila.; S. J. Phinas, Boston; F. J. Haggerty, U. S. N.; P. J. Arke, Ala.; Mr. Earle and lady.

EUROPEAN (GALABURN'S) HOTEL.

Robert Bored and Edward Stewart, New York.

EXCHANGE (TYLER'S) HOTEL.

Charles Wells and Andrew Johnson, Phila.; Simpson Cole and Erasmus Jones, Baltimore.

TEMPERANCE (SEER'S) HOTEL.

E. C. Williams, Harrisburg; C. D. Stewart, Md. James C. Ott, Albany, New York.

VIRGINIA (SWEETING'S) HOTEL.

Mr. McCormack, Mr. Heaton, and Mr. Nuby, Va.;

A Temperance Meeting will be held this (Tuesday) evening, at 7 o'clock, in the school room of Mr. Norris, on H, between 8 and 9th streets, when several addresses will be delivered. The public generally are invited to attend. jan 30

FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH.—The ladies attached to the English Evangelical Lutheran congregation propose to hold a Fair for the purpose of procuring funds to aid in the erection of a house of worship, the congregation being at present destitute of a permanent place of worship. It is proposed to hold their Fair at the Apollo Hall, commencing on the 15th inst., when will be sold useful and fancy articles, and refreshments of every variety. It will be open every day and evening, and continue at least two weeks.

To the Christian portion of this community they confidently appeal for their approving assistance, and to the citizens and strangers generally they tender a cordial invitation, that by their benevolent purchases they may contribute to the praiseworthy object of rearing another temple in this city to the worship and service of the living God. An excellent and well tried band of musicians will perform every evening in the hall. jan 12

CASH SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE.—On F, between 11th and 12th streets, west. The household and kitchen furniture of Count Deminow, seized and taken for rent in arrears, due Willard Drake; among which are: one box of French and English books; six chairs; one mahogany bureau and book case; China and glass ware; three mahogany tables; two clothes presses; one large book case and books; one mahogany writing desk; one sofa bed; two trunks; several easy chairs; coats and mattresses, with many other articles. JOHN WATERS, Bailiff.

Sale to take place on Monday, February 5, 1844, at 10 o'clock, A. M. jan 30—dd

FOR SALE OR RENT.—Two two story Brick Houses, on New Jersey avenue, two squares from the Capitol. They are finished with basement rooms and large areas in front; folding doors to the parlors; three handsome chambers in the second story, and finished attics; the hill is being graded, and brick footways laid. These are good comfortable houses, and, to a good tenant, will be let low, or sold at a reasonable price. Apply to R. PATTEN, jan 30—4 Penn. av., btw. 10th and 11th sts.

THE JUNIUS TRACTS.—No. 6, Democracy, just received. Also, on hand: No. 1. The Test, or parties tried by their acts; No. 2. The Currency; No. 3. The Tariff; No. 4. Life of Henry Clay; No. 5. Political Abolition.

NOTICE.—Committees, clubs, and all persons desirous of obtaining these tracts, are requested to send their orders with remittance to R. FARNHAM, corner of 11th street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, or to GREELY & McELRATH, Tribune office, New York, who will promptly forward them to any part of the Union, as may be directed. Remittances by mail, post paid or free, at the risk of the proprietor. Price for any of the series \$2 50 per 100 copies, or \$20 per thousand. Postmasters are authorized by law to make remittances under their frank. R. FARNHAM, jan 30 Bookseller, cor. 11th st. and Penn. Av.

THE CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY, for the first Session of the twenty-eighth Congress of the United States of America, compiled and printed for the use of Congress. Just published and for sale by R. FARNHAM, jan 30 Penn. Av., corner of 11th street.

LADY'S BOOK OF FLOWERS AND POETRY; to which is added a Botanical Introduction, a complete Floral Dictionary, and a Chapter on Plants in Rooms. Edited by Lucy Hooper. A new edition with plates. Just received and for sale at the book store of R. FARNHAM, corner of 11th st. and Penn. av. nov 11

APOTHECARIES' HALL MAGNESIA, superior in every respect, to the common calcined, and quite equal to the celebrated Henry's Magnesia, and at a less price. A fresh supply of the above just received at dec 6 GILMAN'S Drug store.

LIFE AND SPEECHES OF HENRY CLAY, in two volumes, handsomely bound, embellished with a view of the statue on Cumberland road, and a fac-simile of a letter from Mr. Clay. For sale by R. FARNHAM, nov 6 corner 11th street and Penn. av.